

teenth chapter. The hygiene of study, mental work in general, the relations of the period of puberty to mental work, what books should be read, what kind of ideas should be inculcated, what special philosophies taught, are discussed in the next chapter on hygiene of the mind. The hygiene of the morals is also taken up by our author in a way that is eminently practical. He, for instance, discusses the advantages of the methods of reward and punishment for certain classes of social delinquencies, and shows that there are differences in men and women with reference to the actions of these two means of accomplishing discipline. They also vary during the period of puberty. The marked hyperesthesia accompanying the period should be borne in mind by parents, whereby combativeness is developed out of all proportion to the cause, when punishment is used as a means of correction. This chapter, as well as the next, would prove of excellent service to over-zealous and under-instructed moral reformers, as well as to parents and teachers, who have much to learn about youth at this critical point in their life-history. In the remaining chapters many similar problems of pedagogy, general and municipal sociology and race psychology are treated with careful discrimination and with practical import. How can persons and houses of reformation be made most effectual in our social melange? What are the best ways of handling the various neuroses and psychoses of puberty? How, in accordance with modern ideas, is the new factor of woman competition in the struggle for existence to be thought out? How shall the prostitute be regarded, and what can be done for the general subject of prostitution? These and many other most important problems are handled in a manner that is eminently just and conservative. The author does not incline towards didacticism; he has no pet theories of general reform, but he has the true philosophical spirit and has given an accurate and temperate series of studies and conclusions. We hope to see the volume translated, that it may reach a wider circle of workers in medical sociological lines.

JELLIFFE.

SUGGESTION UND IHRE SOCIALE BEDEUTUNG. W. von Bechterew.  
German translation by R. Weinberg. Verlag von Arthur Georgi,  
Leipzig, 1899, p. 85.

In this latest contribution to the study of suggestion, the subject is treated not so much from a purely medical as from a sociological and psychological standpoint. The influence of suggestion in determining the actions of the individual or the masses for good or evil finds a place under a somewhat different terminology in many works on psychology. Considered, however, in the light of suggestion, many themes which seem hackneyed take on a new interest. The dancing epidemics of the Middle Ages, the crusades, the salons of Mesmer, the Paris Communes, receive a careful analysis in this work, and the various religious crazes and faith cures of the present age also are studied. The greater part of the book is taken up with a critical study of a religious craze which came under the author's observation in Russia, and whose leader, a paranoiac—Muljowanny—was under his care in the insane asylum at St. Petersburg. The very thorough examination of this case and the analysis of the epidemic will interest not alone the neurologist, but the psychiatrist and psychologist as well.

We should feel indebted to von Bechterew for a definition of suggestion, which frees it from its narrow connection with hypnotism. Suggestion, he states, is a special mode of influencing an individual, with or without his knowledge, by a second person acting intentionally or unconsciously.

The translation from Russian into German will be a disappointment to those who are accustomed to the easy and natural style of such writers as Strümpell. McCarthy.

ARBEITEN AUS DEM INSTITUT FÜR ANATOMIE UND PHYSIOLOGIE DES CENTRALNERVENSYSTEMS AN DER WIENER UNIVERSITÄT. HERAUSGEGEBEN VON PROF. DR. HEINRICH OBERSTEINER. HEFT VI, FRANZ DEUTICKE, LEIPZIG UND WIEN, 1899.

Some years ago Prof. Obersteiner began the practice of issuing at irregular periods and in the form of separate volumes the work done in his laboratory in Vienna. Six volumes have now appeared, and each is a most creditable production. We miss in this latest the names of some of the contributors to earlier "Arbeiten," but the sixth volume is not inferior to those that have preceded it. Students of all nationalities owe a debt of gratitude to Prof. Obersteiner for the privilege of working in his laboratory, so generously offered, and his students scattered throughout civilized lands, as well as other persons, view with pleasure the progress manifested by the "Arbeiten."

The sixth volume is formed by six original papers, and is well illustrated. The first paper, by Spitzer, contains the description of a solitary tubercle in the floor of the fourth ventricle, and of the degeneration caused by this growth; and a long discussion on paralysis of associated ocular muscles (Blicklähmung). Special attention is paid to the posterior longitudinal bundle. In Spitzer's case, both fifth nerves were found degenerated, although they were not directly involved in the tumor; they were supposed to have been pressed by the tumor against the base of the cranium, or to have been injured by the distortion of the pons caused by the growth of the tumor. The possibility of symptoms produced by injury of structures at a distance from the seat of a new growth must always be borne in mind in localizing a tumor within the central nervous system. Degeneration observed by Spitzer in the upper part of Burdach's columns is explained in an ingenious way. Pressure by the tumor was believed to have been exerted on the first cervical roots, and to this pressure and the resistance offered by the ligamentum dentatum the degeneration of these roots was ascribed. Degenerated fibers found in the anterior columns of the cord and terminating in the anterior horns of the cervical region were believed to have had their origin in the interbrain or midbrain, in Deiters' nucleus, and in the nuclei of the posterior columns, possibly also in the cerebellum. Spitzer describes two tracts under the names of ventral and lateral tegmental bundles.

Zappert gives a lengthy description of the degeneration in the spinal cord of children, to which he has called attention in a previous paper. Degeneration of the intraspinal portion of the anterior roots, of the accessorius, and of the fibers issuing from Clarke's columns and passing to the direct cerebellar tracts, and of the motor bulbar roots, are not rare findings in children under two years of age. Alteration of the posterior roots and of the spinal white matter is more uncommon and less intense. The pronounced changes in the spinal cord, as seen by the Marchi method, were believed by Zappert to be pathological, and were found only after severe diseases of long duration. It seems that the anterior spinal roots of young children are especially vulnerable. In rare cases the motor cells in the anterior horns were also found altered. The changes in the anterior roots may have some relation to the convulsions of childhood, but the full significance of this degeneration is unknown.

We have from Neurath the report of the case of a child who had